(iv)''Dam Safety: An Owner's Guidance Manual,''FEMA 145, August, 1987.

(2) These publications may be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Directorate, PO Box 2012, Jessup, MD 20794.

[63 FR 35314, June 29, 1998, as amended at 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004]

§§ 1724.56–1724.69 [Reserved]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART E OF PART 1724—HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

The source for this appendix is U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering and Design Dam Safety Assurance Program, ER 1110–2–1155, Appendix E. Appendix E is available from the address listed in §1724.55(a)(2).

Category [1]	Low	Significant	High
Direct Loss of Life [2]	None expected (due to rural location with no permanent structures for human habitation).	Uncertain (rural location with few residences and only transient or industrial development).	Certain (one or more extensive residential, commercial or industrial development).
Lifeline Losses [3]	No disruption of services—repairs are cosmetic or rapidly repairable damage.	Disruption of essential facilities and access.	Disruption of critical facilities and access.
Property Losses [4]	Private agricultural lands, equipment and isolated buildings.	Major public and private facilities.	Extensive public and private facilities.
Environmental Losses [5]	Minimal incremental damage.	Major mitigation required	Extensive mitigation cost or impossible to mitigate.

NOTES:
[1] Categories are based upon project performance and do not apply to individual structures within a project.
[2] Loss of life potential based upon inundation mapping of area downstream of the project. Analysis of loss of life potential should take into account the extent of development and associated population at risk, time of flood wave travel and warning time.
[3] Indirect threats to life caused by the interruption of lifeline services due to project failure, or operation, i.e., direct loss of (or access to) critical medical facilities or loss of water or power supply, communications, power supply, etc.
[4] Direct economic impact of value of property damages to project facilities and down stream property and indirect economic impact due to loss of project services, i.e., impact on navigation industry of the loss of a dam and navigation pool, or impact upon a community of the loss of water or power supply.
[5] Environmental impact downstream caused by the incremental flood wave produced by the project failure, beyond which would normally be expected for the magnitude flood event under a without project conditions.

Subpart F—RUS Contract Forms

§1724.70 Standard forms of contracts for borrowers.

(a) *General.* The standard loan agreement between RUS and its borrowers provides that, in accordance with applicable RUS regulations in this chapter, the borrower shall use standard forms of contract promulgated by RUS for construction, procurement, engineering services, and architectural services financed by a loan made or guaranteed by RUS. (See section 5.16 of appendix A to subpart C of part 1718 of this chapter.) This subpart prescribes RUS procedures in promulgating electric program standard contract forms and identifies those forms that borrowers are required to use.

(b) *Contract forms.* RUS promulgates standard contract forms, identified in the List of Required Contract Forms, §1724.74(c), that borrowers are required to use in accordance with the provisions of this part. In addition, RUS promulgates standard contract forms identified in the List of Guidance Contract Forms contained in §1724.74(c) that the borrowers may but are not required to use in the planning, design, and construction of their electric systems. Borrowers are not required to use these guidance contract forms in the absence of an agreement to do so.

[63 FR 58284, Oct. 30, 1998]

§1724.71 Borrower contractual obligations.

(a) *Loan agreement.* As a condition of a loan or loan guarantee under the RE Act, borrowers are normally required to enter into RUS loan agreements pursuant to which the borrower agrees